REMARKS

Amendments To The Claims

Applicants have carefully considered the rejections raised in the Final Action dated December 15, 2005. As a result, the claims have been amended to comply with the Examiner's requirements as outlined herein below.

The claims have been amended to more particularly point out and claim the present invention. Particularly, the claims have been amended to recited that the high voltage electrode is a pin electrode whereas the ground electrode is a surface electrode wherein the pin-to-surface electrode configuration is such that the relative surface areas prevent arcing in the area of the ground surface electrode. Withdrawn claims 13-30 and 43-47 which depend from claim 1have also been amended. Claims 30-42 have been cancelled without prejudice. It is believed the remaining claims should now be considered on the merits and allowed.

Patentability of the Claims Over the Cited References

Claims 1-4 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the reference United States Patent No. 4,805,069 issued to Nagasaka et al. Reconsideration of the grounds for rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) is respectfully solicited for the following reasons.

The Examiner has re-asserted the rejections listed in the previous two Examiner's Reports and again in the Advisory Action issued in response to the previous Response to Final Office Action filed January 18, 2006. The Examiner has taken the position that "in their arguments that Nagasaki teaches 'pin-to-pin' electrode configurations they do not discuss the disclosure of Nagasaki related to the embodiment shown in Figure 3 which is the embodiment that the Examiner has consistently relied upon as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)."

The Nagasaki disclosure related to Figure 3 is in column 6, lines 25 to column 7, line 10. The description of this embodiment is very similar and congruent with the discussion of the embodiments of Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7. Specifically, line 30-35 of column 6 refers to:

"a thin corona discharge electrode so as to operate as a desired polarity *plasma electrode 3*, and a thick corona discharge electrode opposed to that plasma electrode 3 is provided on an outer peripheral surface of the tubular passage 2 so as to operate as an opposite polarity *plasma electrode 4*".

There can be no doubt from this description that the embodiment of Figure 3 is also teaching a "pin-to-pin" configuration, and not a pin-to-surface electrode configuration as asserted by the Examiner. This is further reinforced by the disclosure in column 6, lines 42 to 49 where it is disclosed:

"...to keep the *tip end of the opposite polarity electrode plasma*electrode 4 always clean, hence ...where mainly a desired polarity ionic current
6 drawn from the *tip end of the desired polarity plasma electrode 3* exists..."

which once again reinforces the concept of the "pin-to-pin" configuration. It is
noted further that the tips of both electrodes are kept clean because this is where
the plasma is formed, at the *tips of both pin electrodes*.

As discussed in the previous response, and particularly applied to the embodiment shown in Figure 3 of Nagasaki, both electrodes 3 and 4 shown in Figure 3 fall within the category of "pin-to-pin electrode configuration" while amended claim 1 now positively recites the ground electrode is a surface electrode such that a "pin-to-surface electrode configuration" is created so as to insure that the ground surface electrode has a second conducting surface area that is greater than the first surface area of the pin electrode in order to prevent arcing in the vicinity of the ground surface electrode.

This "pin-to-pin electrode configuration" taught by Nagasaki et al. gives a very different result from the "pin-to-surface electrode configuration" of the present claim 1. Specifically, Nagasaki et al. makes very clear that with the pin-to-pin configuration, a plasma or arc discharge is formed at the tips of both electrodes based on the above-noted exerts from column 6 of Nagasaki.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully assert that in fact Nagasaki clearly teaches an arc discharge formed in the vicinity of both electrodes of the embodiment of Figure 3 and thus arc discharging must in fact be present at both pin electrodes, which is clearly the desired result in the Nagasaki patent. The purpose of the plasma pin electrode 4 in Nagasaki being thicker than the plasma pin electrode 3 is to be able to give a smaller ionic current at the plasma pin electrode 4 than that produced at plasma pin electrode 3, (column 6, lines 49 to 53), and since the plasma must be formed at both pin electrodes in Nagasaki, the surface area difference must be such that plasma is still formed in the vicinity of the thicker electrode, unlike in present claim 1 of the present application wherein the ground electrode is a surface electrode which in preferred embodiments may be in a form of one or more cylindrical structures cones or planar surfaces so that a difference in surface area is large enough to prevent plasma formation in the vicinity of the greater surface area ground surface electrode.

Thus In contrast, the "pin-to-surface electrode configuration" of present claim 1 does not produce a plasma at the ground electrode as recited in claim 1, and further, the purpose of the pin-to-surface electrode configuration of present claim 1 is precisely to eliminate arching or plasma formation in the vicinity of the higher surface area ground surface electrode. Therefore, Applicants assert that the embodiment shown in Figure 3 (in addition to all the others) in Nagasaki teach away from present claim 1.

In view of these quite distinct differences, Applicants respectfully submit the subject matter of claims 1 to 4 is not disclosed in Nagasaki or any of the other cited references.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1 to 4 is respectfully solicited and favorable consideration and allowance of claims 1 to 4 is requested. Applicants acknowledge that the Examiner has indicated claims 5-12 recite patentable subject matter.

Also, in view of the allowability of generic claims, it is requested that the withdrawn claims now be considered on the merits as each of the non-elected claims is dependent directly or indirectly from claim 1. Consideration of claims 13-30 and 37-42 is thus respectfully solicited.

It is believed that this response after final rejection should be entered as placing the application in condition for formal allowance. In the alternative, the amendments to the claims should be entered for purposes of supporting an appeal should the final office action be maintained with respect to the rejection of claims 1-4.

It is respectfully submitted that this amendment after Final be entered as placing the application in condition for allowance. Further, it is respectfully submitted that no new issues are being raised. The functionality of the electrode configuration of the present invention had been stated in the claims, however, the ground electrode is now specifically and structurally set forth as being a surface electrode of which the conducting surface area is sufficiently larger than a conducting area of the high power pin electrodes to thereby prevent arc discharging near the ground surface electrode and to further prevent curing on the ground surface electrode, (see the paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 10, see the paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 12 and the paragraph beginning at

line 8 of page 13). No such electrode configuration is shown or taught in the cited reference.

Should the Examiner have any questions regarding the allowability of the claims with respect to the art, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would contact the undersigned attorney-of-record at the telephone number shown below for further expediting the prosecution of the application.

Respectfully Submitted,

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